

09/979509

## SPECIFICATION

MAG EXPRESSION PROMOTERSTechnical Field

This invention relates to MAG expression promoters.

5 Specifically, the present invention relates to MAG expression promoters useful as an agent for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases mainly presenting hypomyelination, and further, dysmyelination or demyelination. More particularly, the present  
10 invention relates to MAG expression promoters containing 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, its optically active form or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt as an active ingredient.

**Background Art**

15 Vertebrata have developed myelinated nerve to enable high speed processing of large information. The myelin sheath, which is characteristic of the myelinated nerve, is formed upon enveloping of nerve axon by  
20 cytoplasmic membrane of oligodendrocyte or Schwann cell, and has a multilayer structure. As a result, the nerve becomes insulated as well as acquires an extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. The sodium channels are present in accumulation in the nodes of  
25 Ranvier, which is a cut line between a myelin sheath and another myelin sheath, facilitate saltatory conduction of an impulse and enable high speed processing of information (namely, high nerve conduction velocity).

The main component forming the myelin sheath is  
30 myelin and, as a component to stabilize the multilayer structure of the myelin sheath, myelin specific proteins are known. Of these, proteolipid protein and P<sub>0</sub> protein are involved in crosslinking and adhesion between myelin sheets, and myelin basic protein (hereinafter to be

referred to as MBP) is present in the cytoplasm of myelin sheets and involved in compaction of the sheets (Morell P. et al., in Basic Neurochemistry, Siegel GJ et al. Eds. Raven Press, p. 117-143 (1994)). In addition,  
5 myelin-associated glycoprotein (hereinafter sometimes to be referred to as MAG) is involved in adhesion between axon and myelin sheets (Quarles RH, Myelin-associated glycoprotein: functional and clinical aspects, in Neuronal and Glial Proteins: Structure, Function and  
10 Clinical Application, Marangos PJ et al. Eds. Academic Press, New York, p. 295 (1988)).

The MAG belongs to the immunoglobulin superfamily and the electrophoretic mobility is 100-kDa. When myelination is started, MAG is expressed by the  
15 oligodendrocyte in the central nervous system and by Schwann cell in the peripheral nervous system. The proportion of MAG in myelin is only 1% in the central nervous system and 0.1% in the peripheral nervous system. Recently, it has been clarified that MAG plays  
20 not only a role as a simple adhesion molecule but is also positively involved in the formation and maintenance of myelin sheath, as mentioned below.

In Schwann cell, where MAG is excessively expressed in vitro, myelination is promoted (Owens GC et al., J.  
25 Cell Biol., 111, p. 1171-1182 (1990)), but in Schwann cell, where expression of MAG is decreased, myelination is suppressed (Owens GC et al., Neuron, 7, p. 565-575 (1991)). In vivo, the number of myelinated nerves of MAG deficient mice decreases and the number of  
30 unmyelinated nerve increases, which is considered to be caused by a retardation in the myelin formation (Bartsch S. et al., Brain Res. 762, p. 231-234 (1997)). On the other hand, there is also a report documenting that, despite a morphological abnormality observed in

the contact part between axon and myelin sheet, no difference is found in the number of myelinated nerves, thickness of myelin sheet or the diameter of axon, of the normal mice and MAG deficient mice (Li C. et al. 5 Nature, 369, p. 747-750 (1994)). Therefore, many points remain unknown about the relationship between MAG and myelination.

As regards the molecular mechanism of myelination, there is only a report at present that MAG binds with 10 an axon receptor to activate Fyn tyrosine kinase (Umemori H. et al., Nature, 367, p. 572-576 (1994)), and then promotes expression of MBP gene (Umemori H., J. Neurosci., 19, p. 1393-1397 (1999)), which is not sufficient to clear the mechanism.

15 As the diseases mainly presenting hypomyelination, and further, dysmyelination or demyelination, multiple sclerosis, encephalitis, myelitis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculitis, heavy metal toxicosis, diphtheria 20 toxicosis, hypothyroidism, metachromatic leukodegeneration, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and the like are known (Takeshi Yasuda et al., Clinical Test, 40, p. 760-766 (1996)).

These diseases are reported to be treated with 25 interferon, steroid,  $\gamma$ -globulin, plasma exchange or immunosuppressant (Gen Sobue, Brain and Development, 30, p. 115-120 (1998), Hajime Harukawa et al., Nippon Rinsho, 55, p. 187-194 (1997)), but the situation is not entirely satisfactory. Since in patients with 30 multiple sclerosis, disappearance of MAG in the early stages of onset of the disease is observed (Moller JR, Ann. Neurol., 22, p. 469-474 (1987)), a drug that promotes expression of MAG is expected to be effective for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of the onset of

the above-mentioned diseases.

In JP-A-60-34952, JP-B-64-7074, JP-B-3-16348, JP-B-4-15781, JP-B-4-15782, JP-B-5-29031, JP-B-5-41143 and JP-B-5-74589, the compound of the formula (I) to be mentioned below is disclosed, which is useful for the prophylaxis and treatment of thrombosis, stroke, myocardial infarction, sudden cardiac death, angina pectoris, hypertension, asthma, nephritis and the like, optically active forms thereof and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof having a pharmacological action, such as potent TXA<sub>2</sub> biosynthesis inhibitory action, platelet aggregation inhibitory action and vasodilating action and the like. WO97/24333 discloses that, of these compounds, 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, optically active forms thereof and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof are useful agents for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diabetic complications.

However, it is not described or suggested that a compound of the formula (I) to be mentioned later has an action to promote expression of MAG.

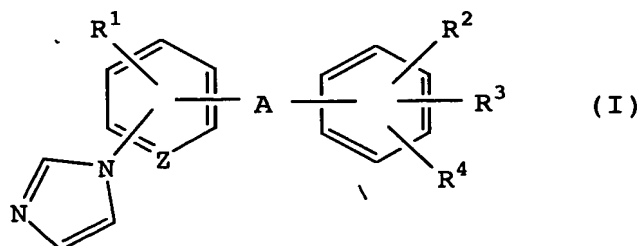
It is an object of the present invention to provide MAG expression promoters. More particularly, an object of the present invention is to provide MAG expression promoters that can be an agent for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases mainly presenting hypomyelination, and further, dysmyelination or demyelination.

#### Disclosure Of The Invention

The present inventors have conducted intensive studies and found that a compound of the following formula (I), an optically active form thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof promote expression of MAG, and that they are useful as an agent

for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of the diseases mainly presenting hypomyelination, and further, dysmyelination or demyelination, which resulted in the completion of the following invention.

- 5 (1) A MAG expression promoter containing a compound of the formula (I)



wherein

- 10  $R^1$  is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;
- $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;
- 15  $R^4$  is an alkyl group,  $-COOH$ ,  $-COOR^5$ ,  $-CONR^6R^7$ ,  $-CH_2NR^6R^7$ ,  $-CH_2OH$  or  $-CH_2OR^8$ ;
- wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each an alkyl group, and  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  in combination form imidazole together with the adjacent nitrogen atom;
- 20 A is  $-CH(OH)-$ ,  $-C(=O)-$  or  $-CH_2-$ ; and
- Z is  $=CH-$  or  $=N-$ ,

an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof (hereinafter sometimes to be generally referred to as the compound of the present  
25 invention).

(2) The MAG expression promoter of the above-mentioned (1), which is applicable to a disease of mammals inclusive of human, caused by hypomyelination.

(3) The MAG expression promoter of the above-mentioned  
30 (1), which is applicable to a disease of mammals

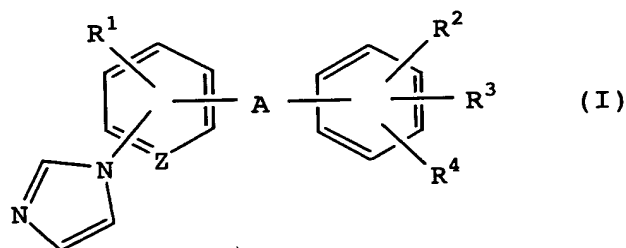
inclusive of human, which disease mainly presents dysmyelination or demyelination.

(4) The MAG expression promoter of the above-mentioned (1), which is applicable to a disease of mammals inclusive of human, which disease being multiple sclerosis, encephalitis, myelitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculitis, heavy metal toxicosis, diphtheria toxicosis, hypothyroidism, metachromatic leukodegeneration or Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease.

(5) The MAG expression promoter of any of the above-mentioned (1) to (4), wherein, in the formula (I),  $R^1$  is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group.

(6) A MAG expression promoter comprising 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

(7) A method of promoting expression of MAG, which method comprises administering a compound of the formula (I)



wherein

$R^1$  is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;

$R^2$  and  $R^3$  are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

$R^4$  is an alkyl group,  $-\text{COOH}$ ,  $-\text{COOR}^5$ ,  $-\text{CONR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^8$ ;

wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each an alkyl group, and

$R^6$  and  $R^7$  are the same or different and each is

a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> in combination form imidazole together with the adjacent nitrogen atom;

A is -CH(OH)-, -C(=O)- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-; and

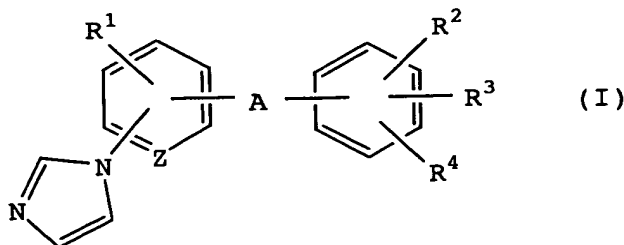
5 Z is =CH- or =N-,

an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to mammals inclusive of human.

(8) The method of the above-mentioned (7), wherein, in the formula (I), R<sup>1</sup> is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or  
10 an alkoxy group.

(9) A method for promoting expression of MAG, which method comprises administering 4-[α-hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically  
15 acceptable salt thereof to mammals inclusive of human.

(10) A method for prophylaxis and/or therapy of a disease caused by hypomyelination, which method comprises administering a compound of the formula (I)



20 wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

25 R<sup>4</sup> is an alkyl group, -COOH, -COOR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH or -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>8</sup>;

wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each an alkyl group, and R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> in combination form imidazole together with  
30

the adjacent nitrogen atom;

A is  $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$  or  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ; and

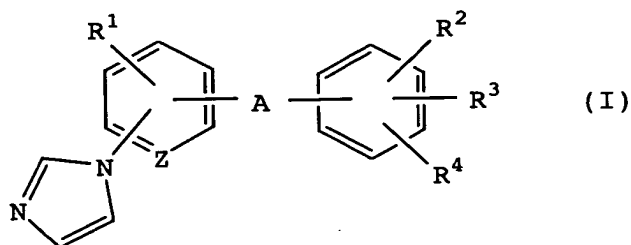
Z is  $=\text{CH}-$  or  $=\text{N}-$ ,

an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to mammals inclusive of human.

(11) The method of the above-mentioned (10), wherein, in the formula (I),  $\text{R}^1$  is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group.

(12) A method for prophylaxis and/or therapy of a disease caused by hypomyelination, which method comprises administering 4- $[\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to mammals inclusive of human.

(13) A method for prophylaxis and/or therapy of a disease mainly presenting dysmyelination or demyelination, which method comprises administering a compound of the formula (I)



wherein

$\text{R}^1$  is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;

$\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

$\text{R}^4$  is an alkyl group,  $-\text{COOH}$ ,  $-\text{COOR}^5$ ,  $-\text{CONR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^8$ ;

wherein  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are each an alkyl group, and  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  in combination form imidazole together with



the adjacent nitrogen atom;

A is  $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$  or  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ; and

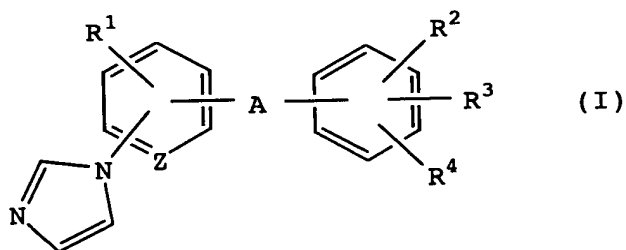
Z is  $=\text{CH}-$  or  $=\text{N}-$ ,

an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to mammals inclusive of human.

(14) The method of the above-mentioned (13), wherein, in the formula (I),  $\text{R}^1$  is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group.

(15) A method for prophylaxis and/or therapy of a disease mainly presenting dysmyelination or demyelination, which method comprises administering 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to mammals inclusive of human.

(16) A method for prophylaxis and/or therapy of multiple sclerosis, encephalitis, myelitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculitis, heavy metal toxicosis, diphtheria toxicosis, hypothyroidism, metachromatic leukodegeneration or Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, which method comprises administering a compound of the formula (I)



wherein

$\text{R}^1$  is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;

$\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

$\text{R}^4$  is an alkyl group,  $-\text{COOH}$ ,  $-\text{COOR}^5$ ,  $-\text{CONR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,

$-\text{CH}_2\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^8$ ;

wherein  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are each an alkyl group, and  
 $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  are the same or different and each is  
a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$   
in combination form imidazole together with  
the adjacent nitrogen atom;

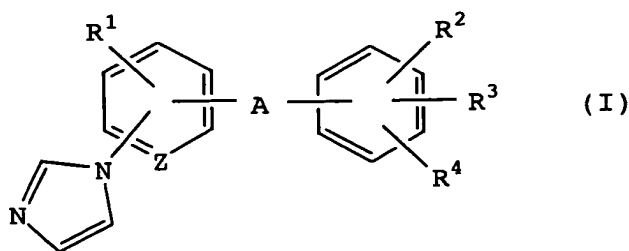
A is  $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$  or  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ; and

Z is  $=\text{CH}-$  or  $=\text{N}-$ ,

an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically  
acceptable salt thereof to mammals inclusive of human.

(17) The method of the above-mentioned (16), wherein,  
in the formula (I),  $\text{R}^1$  is a halogen atom, an alkyl group  
or an alkoxy group.

(18) A method for prophylaxis and/or therapy of  
multiple sclerosis, encephalitis, myelitis, Guillain-  
Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating  
polyradiculitis, heavy metal toxicosis, diphtheria  
toxicosis, hypothyroidism, metachromatic  
leukodegeneration or Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, which  
method comprises administering 4- $[\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-  
imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid,  
an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically  
acceptable salt thereof to mammals inclusive of human.  
(19) Use of a compound of the formula (I)



wherein

$\text{R}^1$  is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl  
group or an alkoxy group;

$\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  are the same or different and each is a  
hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

$R^4$  is an alkyl group,  $-COOH$ ,  $-COOR^5$ ,  $-CONR^6R^7$ ,  
 $-CH_2NR^6R^7$ ,  $-CH_2OH$  or  $-CH_2OR^8$ ;  
wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each an alkyl group, and  
 $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are the same or different and each is  
a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or  $R^6$  and  $R^7$   
in combination form imidazole together with  
the adjacent nitrogen atom;

A is  $-CH(OH)-$ ,  $-C(=O)-$  or  $-CH_2-$ ; and

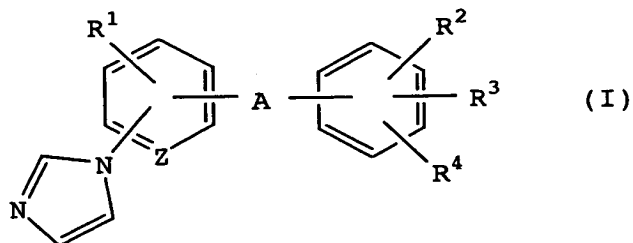
Z is  $=CH-$  or  $=N-$ ,

an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically  
acceptable salt thereof for producing a MAG expression  
promoter.

(20) The use of the above-mentioned (19), wherein, in  
the formula (I),  $R^1$  is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or  
an alkoxy group.

(21) Use of 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-  
methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically  
active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable  
salt thereof for producing a MAG expression promoter.

(22) Use of a compound of the formula (I)



wherein

$R^1$  is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl  
group or an alkoxy group;

$R^2$  and  $R^3$  are the same or different and each is a  
hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

$R^4$  is an alkyl group,  $-COOH$ ,  $-COOR^5$ ,  $-CONR^6R^7$ ,  
 $-CH_2NR^6R^7$ ,  $-CH_2OH$  or  $-CH_2OR^8$ ;

wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are each an alkyl group, and  
 $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are the same or different and each is

a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> in combination form imidazole together with the adjacent nitrogen atom;

A is -CH(OH)-, -C(=O)- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-; and

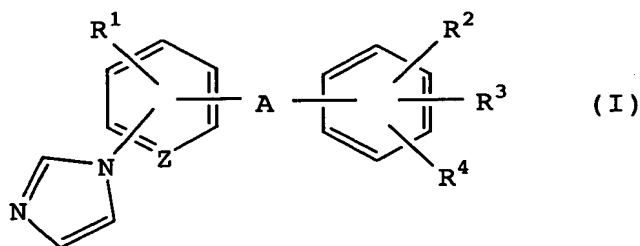
5 Z is =CH- or =N-,

an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for producing a MAG expression promoter applicable to a disease in mammals inclusive of human, which is caused by hypomyelination.

10 (23) The use of the above-mentioned (22), wherein, in the formula (I), R<sup>1</sup> is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group.

(24) Use of 4-[α-hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically  
15 active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for producing a MAG expression promoter applicable to a disease in mammals inclusive of human, which is caused by hypomyelination.

(25) Use of a compound of the formula (I)



20

wherein

R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;

25 R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

R<sup>4</sup> is an alkyl group, -COOH, -COOR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH or -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>8</sup>;

wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each an alkyl group, and R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are the same or different and each is  
30 a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup>

in combination form imidazole together with the adjacent nitrogen atom;

A is  $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$ ,  $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$  or  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ; and

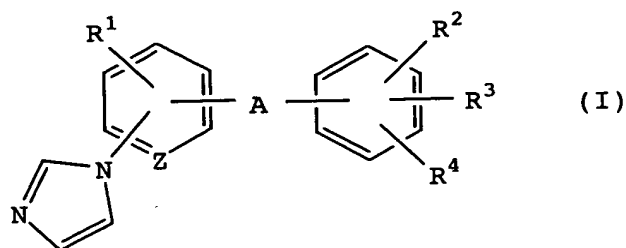
Z is  $=\text{CH}-$  or  $=\text{N}-$ ,

5 an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for producing a MAG expression promoter applicable to a disease in mammals inclusive of human, which mainly presents dysmyelination or demyelination.

10 (26) The use of the above-mentioned (25), wherein, in the formula (I),  $\text{R}^1$  is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group.

(27) Use of 4- $[\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically  
15 active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for producing a MAG expression promoter applicable to a disease in mammals inclusive of human, which mainly presents dysmyelination or demyelination.

(28) Use of a compound of the formula (I)



20

wherein

$\text{R}^1$  is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group;

$\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  are the same or different and each is a  
25 hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

$\text{R}^4$  is an alkyl group,  $-\text{COOH}$ ,  $-\text{COOR}^5$ ,  $-\text{CONR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,  
 $-\text{CH}_2\text{NR}^6\text{R}^7$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  or  $-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^8$ ;

wherein  $\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are each an alkyl group, and  
 $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$  are the same or different and each is  
30 a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or  $\text{R}^6$  and  $\text{R}^7$

in combination form imidazole together with the adjacent nitrogen atom;

A is -CH(OH)-, -C(=O)- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-; and

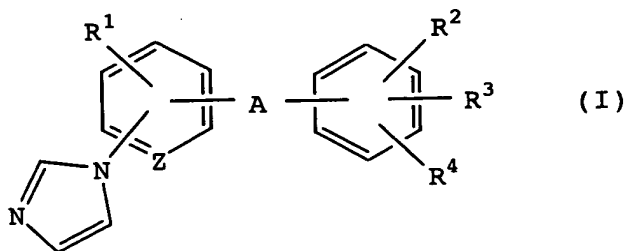
Z is =CH- or =N-,

5 an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for producing a MAG expression promoter applicable to a disease in mammals inclusive of human, which is multiple sclerosis, encephalitis, myelitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory  
10 demyelinating polyradiculitis, heavy metal toxicosis, diphtheria toxicosis, hypothyroidism, metachromatic leukodegeneration or Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease.

(29) The use of the above-mentioned (28), wherein, in the formula (I), R<sup>1</sup> is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or  
15 an alkoxy group.

(30) Use of 4-[α-hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for producing a MAG expression promoter  
20 applicable to a disease in mammals inclusive of human, which is multiple sclerosis, encephalitis, myelitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculitis, heavy metal toxicosis, diphtheria toxicosis, hypothyroidism, metachromatic  
25 leukodegeneration or Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease.

(31) A commercial package comprising a MAG expression promoter comprising a compound of the formula (I)



wherein

30 R<sup>1</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl

group or an alkoxy group;

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

R<sup>4</sup> is an alkyl group, -COOH, -COOR<sup>5</sup>, -CONR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>,  
-CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>6</sup>R<sup>7</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH or -CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>8</sup>;

wherein R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are each an alkyl group, and R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are the same or different and each is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, or R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> in combination form imidazole together with the adjacent nitrogen atom;

A is -CH(OH)-, -C(=O)- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-; and

Z is =CH- or =N-,

an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a written matter associated therewith, the written matter stating that the MAG expression promoter can or should be used for promoting expression of MAG.

(32) The commercial package of the above-mentioned (31), wherein, in the formula (I), R<sup>1</sup> is a halogen atom, an alkyl group or an alkoxy group.

(33) A commercial package comprising a MAG expression promoter comprising 4-[α-hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid, an optically active form thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and a written matter associated therewith, the written matter stating that the MAG expression promoter can or should be used for promoting expression of MAG.

#### Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1, Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 are microscopic photographs showing the results of Experimental Example 1, wherein Fig. 1 shows the effect of addition of a negative control compound (DMSO) on myelination of axon.

Fig. 2 is a microscopic photograph showing the





leukodegeneration, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and the like.

In the present specification, the definition of each symbol in the formula (I) is as follows.

5 The halogen atom at  $R^1$  may be chlorine atom, bromine atom, fluorine atom and iodine atom, with preference given to chlorine atom.

10 The alkyl group at  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ ,  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  is a linear or branched chain alkyl group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl and the like, with preference given to an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

15 The alkoxy group at  $R^1$  is linear or branched chain alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentyloxy, hexyloxy and the like.

20 The compound of the present invention can be synthesized according to a method described in JP-A-60-34952, JP-B-64-7074, JP-B-3-16348, JP-B-4-15781, JP-B-4-15782, JP-B-5-29031, JP-B-5-41143 and JP-B-5-74589.

25 An optically active form of the compound of the present invention can be produced by a conventional method, such as racemic resolution and the like.

A pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of the present invention is exemplified by acid addition salts with inorganic acid, such as  
30 hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid and the like, or organic acids, such as fumaric acid, maleic acid, mandelic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, salicylic acid and the like, salts with a metal such as sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum and the

like, and salts with amino acid such as lysine and the like. In addition, 1/2 hydrate, 1/3 hydrate, 2/3 hydrate, monohydrate, 3/2 hydrate, dihydrate and the like thereof are also encompassed. Salts of these can  
5 be produced by a conventional method.

The compound of the present invention can be used as an active ingredient of a MAG expression promoter for promoting the expression of MAG in mammals such as human, cow, horse, dog, mouse, rat and the like.

10 Therefore, the compound of the present invention is useful as an agent for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases mainly presenting hypomyelination, further, dysmyelination or demyelination, particularly as an agent for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of multiple  
15 sclerosis, encephalitis, myelitis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculitis, heavy metal toxicosis, diphtheria toxicosis, hypothyroidism, metachromatic leukodegeneration and Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease.

20 Of the compounds of the present invention, preferable compounds are as follows.

(1) 2-(1-imidazolyl)- $\alpha$ -(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-benzenemethanol

(2) 2-(1-imidazolyl)-2',4',6'-trimethylbenzophenone

25 (3) 4-(1-imidazolyl)- $\alpha$ -(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-benzenemethanol

(4) 3-chloro-4-(1-imidazolyl)- $\alpha$ -(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)benzenemethanol

(5) 3-(1-imidazolyl)- $\alpha$ -(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-  
30 benzenemethanol

(6) 2-chloro-5-(1-imidazolyl)- $\alpha$ -(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)benzenemethanol

(7) 5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)benzenemethanol and its

monohydrochloride

- (8) 5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methoxy- $\alpha$ -(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)benzenemethanol
- (9) 5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -(4-hydroxymethyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)benzenemethanol
- (10) 2-chloro-5-(1-imidazolyl)- $\alpha$ -(4-hydroxymethyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)benzenemethanol
- (11) 5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methyl- $\alpha$ -(4-methoxymethyl-2,6-dimethylphenyl)benzenemethanol
- 10 (12) 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid and its sodium salt 1/2 hydrate
- (13) methyl 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoate
- (14) 5-(1-imidazolyl)-2,2',6'-trimethyl-4'-(1-imidazolylmethyl)benzophenone
- 15 (15) ethyl 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoate
- (16) N-methyl 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzamide
- 20 (17) 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-2-chloro-5-(1-imidazolyl)benzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid
- (18) 4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methoxybenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid
- (19) (S)-4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid (hereinafter sometimes to be referred to as Y-128)
- 25 (20) 4-[5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoic acid
- (21) methyl (S)-4-[ $\alpha$ -hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-3,5-dimethylbenzoate
- 30 (22)  $\alpha$ -[2-(1-imidazolyl)pyridin-5-yl]-2,4,6-trimethylbenzenemethanol

The MAG expression promoter of the present invention is formulated as a typical pharmaceutical

composition or a pharmaceutical preparation and administered orally or parenterally. For example, the compound of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier (e.g., excipient, binder, disintegrant, corrigent, flavor, emulsifier, diluent, solubilizer etc.) are mixed to give a pharmaceutical composition or a pharmaceutical preparation in a suitable form for oral or parenteral administration. The pharmaceutical preparation includes solid preparation, semi-solid preparation and liquid preparation. Examples thereof include tablet, pill, powder, granule, capsule, troche, syrup, solution, emulsion, suspension, injection (liquid, suspension etc.), suppository, inhalant, percutaneously absorbable drug, eye drop, eye ointment and the like.

When a solid preparation is produced, additives are used. Examples of the additive include sucrose, lactose, cellulose, D-mannitol, maltitol, dextran, starch, agar, arginate, chitin, chitosan, pectin, gum tragacanth, gum arabic, gelatin, collagen, casein, albumin, calcium phosphate, sorbitol, glycine, carboxy methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, glycerin, polyethylene glycol, sodium hydrogencarbonate, magnesium stearate, talc and the like. Tablets can be prepared into those applied with general coating as necessary, such as sugar-coated tablets, enteric coated tablets and film coated tablets. Moreover, two-layer tablets and multi-layer tablets can be prepared.

When a semi-solid preparation is produced, plant and animal fats and oils (olive oil, corn oil, castor oil etc.), mineral fats and oils (petrolatum, white petrolatum, solid paraffin etc.), waxes (jojoba oil, carnauba wax, bees wax etc.), partially synthesized or



which is preferably administered once or several times a day. For administration, oral, rectal and parenteral (e.g., muscular, intravenous, percutaneous and subcutaneous) administrations are employed.

### Examples

The present invention is explained in detail in the following by referring to Formulation Examples and Experimental Examples. These do not limit the present invention in any way.

#### 10 Formulation Example 1: film-coated tablet

Y-128	50.0 mg
D-mannitol	70.5 mg
cornstarch	16.0 mg
sodium hydrogencarbonate	15.0 mg
15 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	3.0 mg
talc	5.0 mg
magnesium stearate	0.5 mg

Y-128, D-mannitol, cornstarch and sodium hydrogencarbonate were mixed and the mixture was applied to fluidized granulation while spraying an aqueous solution of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. The granulate was passed through a 24 mesh sieve, and talc and magnesium stearate were added. Using a rotary tablet press (Kikusui Seisakusho Ltd.), tablets weighing 160 mg per tablet were produced. Then, using hydroxypropylmethylcellulose as a film coating base, 6 mg of coating per tablet was applied to give film-coated tablets.

#### Formulation Example 2: fine granules

30 Y-128	10 %
D-mannitol	89.5 %
hydroxypropylcellulose	0.5 %

Y-128 and D-mannitol were mixed and an aqueous solution of hydroxypropylcellulose was added. The

mixture was kneaded, granulated and dried at 50°C. The granulate was passed through a 32 mesh sieve to give fine granules.

**Formulation Example 3: tablet**

5	Y-128	50.0 mg
	D-mannitol	30.0 mg
	cornstarch	19.0 mg
	sodium hydrogencarbonate	15.0 mg
	hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	1.5 mg
10	talc	4.0 mg
	magnesium stearate	0.5 mg

Y-128, D-mannitol, cornstarch and sodium hydrogencarbonate were mixed and the mixture was applied to fluidized granulation while spraying an aqueous solution of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. The granulate was passed through a 24 mesh sieve, and talc and magnesium stearate were added. Using a rotary tablet press (Kikusui Seisakusho Ltd.), tablets weighing 120 mg per tablet were produced.

**Formulation Example 4: fine granules**

Y-128	5 %
D-mannitol	92 %
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	3 %

Y-128 and D-mannitol were mixed and an aqueous solution of hydroxypropylmethylcellulose was added. The mixture was kneaded, granulated and dried at 50°C. The granulate was passed through a 32 mesh sieve to give fine granules.

The pharmacological action of the MAG expression promoter of the present invention is explained in the following by referring to Experimental Examples.

**Experimental Example 1**

The preparation of nerve cell followed the method of Seung U. Kim (Experimental Protocols for Brain and

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Nerve - From cultured cell to functional analysis, ed. Katsuhiko Mikoshiba, Takao Shimizu, Yodosha). That is, an embryo was taken out from a 18-day pregnant female rat (Crj: CD(SD)IGS), from which dorsal spinal nerve root ganglia (hereinafter to be referred to as DRG) was removed under a stereoscopic microscope. DRG was treated with 0.25% trypsin and DNase I at 37°C to disperse the cells. Adherent cells other than nerve cells were removed and the cells (5000 cells) were plated on a polylysine-coated plate. The cells were cultured in DMEM containing 10% FCS supplemented with the nerve growth factor (hereinafter to be referred to as NGF, 50 ng/ml) in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. After 3 days of culture, the medium was changed to one containing Ara-C (1 µmol/l) to remove proliferative cells other than the nerve cells.

The preparation of Schwann cells followed the method of Ichiro Matsuoka (Springer Neuroscience Lab Manual 1, ed. Hiroshi Hatanaka, Springer-Verlag Tokyo). That is, the sciatic nerve of a neonatal rat (1 to 3 days postnatal, (Crj: CD(SD)IGS)) was removed under a stereoscopic microscope and adventitia was removed. By treating with trypsin/collagenase and DNase I in CMF-HBSS, the cells were dispersed. Using a culture flask, the cells were cultured in DMEM containing 10% FCS in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. After culturing in a medium containing Ara-C, the cells were recovered and the cell suspension was treated successively with anti-Thy 1.1 and rabbit complement to remove cells other than the Schwann cells. Using a collagen-coated culture flask, the cells were cultured in DMEM containing 10% FCS in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator.

After 1 week from the start of the culture of DRG nerve cells, Schwann cells (20,000 cells) were plated on a plate in which DRG nerve cells had been cultured.



The medium for co-culture was DMEM containing 2  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  of forskolin, 50 ng/ml of NGF and 10% FCS. The next day, after attachment of the Schwann cells, the compound of the present invention (the above-mentioned Y-128, 3  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ) dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), or, as a positive control compound, ascorbic acid (50  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) was added every 2 or 3 days. As a negative control compound, the vehicle DMSO was treated in the same manner.

After 2 weeks from the start of the co-culture, myelin was stained according to the method of Eldridge C F et al. (J. Cell Biol., 105, p. 1023-1034 (1987)). That is, the cells were fixed with a 10% neutral buffered formalin solution and preserved at 4°C overnight. After removal of the formalin solution, the cells were fixed again with 0.1% osmium tetroxide solution for 1 h and stained with Sudan Black B stain for 30 min. A stained sample (12 wells for each group) was observed under a microscope, and one view of the part where axon was most noticeably stained in each well was selected and photographed with a Polaroid camera.

Fig. 1 - Fig. 3 show stained axon in each group. In a medium addition group, axon was not stained in any well (see Fig. 1). In an ascorbic acid addition group, axon was stained deep in every well (see Fig. 2). In the compound of the present invention (Y-128) addition group (3  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ), axon was stained as deep as ascorbic acid addition group in 5 wells out of 12 wells (see Fig. 3). From the above-mentioned Experimental Example, it was clarified that the compound of the present invention (Y-128) promoted myelination of axon.

#### Experimental Example 2

According to the method described in Experimental

Example 1, DRG nerve cells and Schwann cells were co-cultured. A DMSO solution containing the compound of the present invention (Y-128, 1, 3, 10 or 30  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ) or ascorbic acid (50  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) as a positive control compound was added to the medium every 2 days for 2 weeks. As a negative control compound, the vehicle DMSO was added in the same manner. After 2 weeks from the start of the addition of the compound, the medium was removed and a sample buffer containing sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) was added to the well for solubilization of the cells.

A part thereof was separated by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and the migrated protein was transferred to a PVDF membrane. By immunoblotting and chemiluminescence, the objective protein was detected on an X ray film. A band detected at about 100 kDa migration was identified as a signal of myelin-related glycoprotein (MAG). The X ray film was scanned and the image was imported to a computer, and the expression of MAG was semi-quantitatively determined using an analysis software, ImageQuANT (Molecular Dynamics). Fig. 4 shows the MAG expression in the X ray film. From the above-mentioned Experimental Example, it was clarified that the compound of the present invention (Y-128) increased the expression of MAG from the concentration of 3  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ .

### Experimental Example 3

According to the method described in Experimental Example 1, DRG nerve cells and Schwann cells were co-cultured. A DMSO solution containing the compound of the present invention (Y-128, 10  $\mu\text{mol/ml}$ ) or ascorbic acid (50  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) as a positive control compound was added to the medium every 2 days. The medium DMSO was added in the same manner as was the negative control compound. In the same manner as in Experimental

Example 2, MAG was quantitatively determined before addition of the compounds and 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18 days after addition. Fig. 5 shows the results.

From the above-mentioned Experimental Example, it was clarified that the compound of the present invention (Y-128) increased the expression of MAG maximally at 6 days and 12 days after the addition, and 18 days later, the expression of MAG disappeared. The time-course changes of MAG expression by the compound of the present invention (Y-128) was the same as that by the positive control compound, ascorbic acid.

**Experimental Example 4: Experimental allergic encephalomyelitis (EAE (Experimental Autoimmune Encephalomyelitis))**

The myelin basic protein of guinea pig is prepared by extracting the spinal cord homogenate with an acid and allowing precipitation with ammonium sulfate. The myelin basic protein and the same amount of Freund's complete adjuvant (containing 4 mg/ml Mycobacteria H37Ra) are mixed and emulsified. The prepared emulsion (0.1 ml) is injected once to the sole of a hind limb of 8 to 12-week-old female Lewis rat. Y-128 (10 mg/kg) is orally administered once a day for 4 weeks from immediately after EAE induction. After the final administration, the symptom of the rat is scored as follows, based on which the effect is evaluated.

0: no symptom      1: tail hanging down limply  
2: paralysis of hind limb      3: paralysis of all limbs  
4: on the verge of death      5: death

**Experimental Example 5: allergic neuritis (EAN (Experimental Autoimmune Neuritis))**

Protein peptide (100 µg, corresponding to 53 - 78 of the amino acid sequence of bovine P2 protein) and the same amount of Freund's complete adjuvant

(containing 0.5 mg/ml Mycobacterium tuberculosis) are mixed and emulsified. The prepared emulsion (0.1 ml) is injected once to the sole of a hind limb of 6 to 8-week-old female Lewis rat. Y-128 (10 mg/kg) is orally administered once a day for 4 weeks from immediately after EAN induction. After the final administration, the symptom of the rat is scored as follows, based on which the effect is evaluated.

- |    |  |                                     |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|
|    | 0: no symptom                            | 1: tail with weakened force         |
| 10 | 2: tail hanging down limply              | 3: disorder in maintaining righting |
|    | 4: disappearance of righting maintenance | 5: ataxic gait                      |
|    | 6: mild paralysis of hind limb           | 7: severe paralysis                 |
|    | 8: paralysis of all limbs                | 9: on the verge of death            |
| 15 | 10: death                                |                                     |

### Industrial Applicability

The MAG expression promoter of the present invention is useful as an agent for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases mainly presenting hypomyelination, and further, dysmyelination or demyelination. More particularly, it is useful as an agent for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of diseases of mammals inclusive of human, such as multiple sclerosis, encephalitis, myelitis, Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculitis, heavy metal toxicosis, diphtheria toxicosis, hypothyroidism, metachromatic leukodegeneration, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease and the like.

### Afterword

This application is based on a patent application No. 144336/1999 filed in Japan, the contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference. The present

invention should not be limited in scope by the  
specific embodiments described in the specification.  
Variations and modifications of the present invention  
will be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art  
5 from the foregoing descriptions. Such variations and  
modifications are intended to be within the scope of  
the present invention. Any disclosures by various  
publications and the like cited herein are hereby  
incorporated in its entirety into the present invention  
10 by reference thereto.

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